

SPORTS

THE GAMES BECOME MORE INTERESTING

● In the Karpov-Kasparov match, the champion is leading 1-0 after three games.

● After four games, the match between Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina is drawn 2-2.

● The world chess championships between Soviet Grandmasters in Moscow and Volgograd are being followed by millions of chess fans.

On the eve of the Moscow match between the three world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and his contender Gari Kasparov, the Soviet Grandmaster Yevgeny Vasyukov expressed confidence that this will be a game full of drama and fantastic suspense with splendid moves and remarkable samples of the art.

His view was shared by experienced International Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf, who has come to Moscow as a correspondent for the Argentinian newspaper "Clarín". "This is an uncompromising contest between the two most outstanding chess players of our time," he says. Karpov and Kasparov are Grandmasters whose progress and mastery of chess I have been following with excitement. The match will be the most interesting in the entire history of chess.

74-year-old Miguel Najdorf has played with almost all the world champions.

The first two games made the chess fans' hearts beat faster, and the third added to the excitement.

As in the first game, the contestants played the Sicilian defence. This time, it was not the Scheveningen variant, but another one which both Grandmasters played often enough before. This continued their theoretical argument.

In this game, Kasparov played Black. Like in the two previous games, when he was looking out for counter-chances, he introduced novel moves, and at least one of the two (16...d5), proved to be a failure with an opponent of Karpov's calibre. Acting exceptionally clearly and consistently, the world champion attained an overwhelming superiority. Soon, Black found itself in a hopeless position. Upon some meditation, the contender admitted defeat, congratulating Karpov on his success at the 31st move.

The fourth game was cancelled. Following Kasparov, who



Anatoly Karpov (left) and Gari Kasparov engrossed in thought of the next move.



Miguel Najdorf, Argentina. ● Svetozar Gligoric, the chief arbiter of the Moscow match.

Took his first time-out on September 14, the world champion took his turn to rest on the 19th...

Changes have taken place in the Volgograd match where Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina are contesting the women's title. Because of the break taken by the defending champion Maya Chiburdanidze, the fourth game was played on the 20th and not 18th September as was scheduled. That day Maya played White; prior to that game she was 1-2 behind. The break must have done her good, at least on the chessboard. The game was not even adjourned, Chiburdanidze won, tying the match 2-2.

Let us recall that the Moscow match will end when one of the contestants wins six games in succession, but in Volgograd the winner will have to gain more than half of the 16 points. Chiburdanidze retaining her title if the match is 8-8.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

THE HOSTS RETAIN CANADA CUP

Alan Eggleton, Glenn Sather and Leif Boorg share their impressions:

After a three year break, the Canadian team have brought back to Canada the metre-high Maple Leaf of titanium-nickel alloy as the main prize of the Canada Cup by beating Sweden 6-3 during the second game in the finals. They also won the first match 5-2.

Although it was the final match only three-fourths of the seats at the stadium were filled. Though it was watched by just ten thousand spectators they gave their favourites a stormy support.

The success of our team, whose best game was the semi-final match with the Soviet Union, will make Canadian hockey fans more interested in future international tournaments, said Alan Eggleton, Chairman of the Canada Cup Organizing Committee. It is very important that several teams played interesting games at the tournament. The chairman hopes that

the contests will be more interesting in the future.

On his part the Swedish coach Leif Boorg, said that notwithstanding the results his team had shown that Sweden was one of the world's leading nations, and that the players could compete with any national team. He said we now train the Tre Kronor for world championship.

The Canadian coach Glenn Sather, also means to train a strong team for the World Cup tournament which arouses interest and gathers many leading hockey players.

It is hard to say whether we will succeed. Many have rebounded from being a supporter of European, namely, the Soviet style of playing. Today, everyone is convinced how correct the reliance on teamwork. Thus, we had a wonderful team," he said.

The Soviet team dropped out of the contention in the final.

From the results of the Canada Cup, a symbolic team was named: Myslkin (USSR), Laver (USA), Coffey (Canada), Makarov (USSR), Gretzky (Canada) and Tonelli (Canada). Next Canada Cup competitions are scheduled for 1988.

Mountain skiing may start next summer

Mountain skiers are today discussing how, when and where to begin their world cup scheduled for the 1985/86 season in South America.

It is proposed that the venue for the contests should be the winter sports centre of Las Leñas and Bariloche in Argentina and places in other countries of the subcontinent like Australia or New Zealand. South America has not yet hosted world cup competitions.

Mountain and suspension bridge Tour de l'Avenir, one of the most prestigious international cycling races with both amateurs and professionals taking part along French roads. Out of 13 racers who started the last race, 12 came to the finish after twelve-day contest.

In the team event the race was taken by French racers from the Renault racing group, while the individual went to Chatelet. Also from this group was the Soviet team, which was the best in the tour. Several times in the race had to contend with bad weather: losing less than a minute to the winners. First-fourth Ivan Ivanov was the best Soviet racer in the individual event. He is the USSR country champion, for several days of intense road race was a sort of Ivanov lost 3 min 44 sec to the winner.

Jiri Skoda of Czechoslovakia took the second place and assault racer Philippe Boileau held on to the third.

Specialists took note of successful performance of Soviet racers at three different stages, especially of Valerii Yaroshenko who won the first place.

An episode from the Dynamo (Moscow)-Hajduk (Yugoslavia) game.

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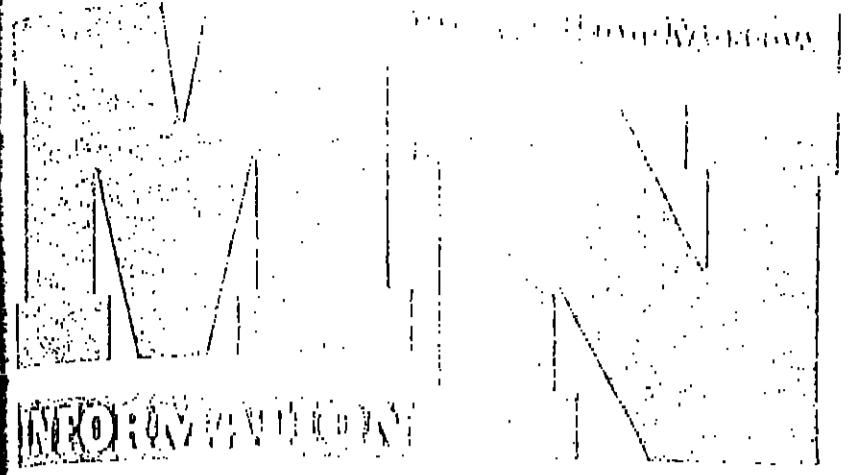
Address: 16/2 Gor'kiy St., Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday.

Index No. 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 74

Photo ADN-TASS



No. 75 (590), SEPTEMBER 25-28, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

Round the Soviet Union

● FOR 227 DAYS LEONID KIIM, VLADIMIR SOLOV'YOV AND OLEG ATRKOV HAVE BEEN WORKING ON BOARD THE SALYUT-7-SOYUZ T-11 SPACE RESEARCH CENTRE, THE LONGEST FLIGHT IN THE HISTORY OF SPACE EXPLORATION. The crew's reports and telemetry information say the orbital complex is operating normally and that the cosmonauts are in good health.

● A NEW MAJOR RESERVOIR — THE AKTYUBINSK LAKE BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE NEARLY 250 MILLION

CUBIC METRES OF WATER — WILL SOON APPEAR ON THE MAP OF WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN. The Ile River has already been dammed to facilitate the filling of this man-made lake in the steppes early next year.

● CONSTRUCTION HAS STARTED IN THE VENTA RIVER DELTA OF LATVIA'S LARGEST HARBOUR DESIGNED FOR SURDRY CARGO VESSELS. When this new terminal is completed one of the oldest Baltic ports (it is more than seven and a half centuries old) will be able to receive big ocean-going motor vessels with carrying capacities of one hundred and more thousand tonnes. The new berth is to be commissioned at the end of next year.

NICARAGUA TO SIGN CONTADORA ACT

Moscú. The Nicaraguan Government has decided to sign a revised draft of the so-called Contadora Group Act, containing proposals made by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama on peaceful settlement of problems in the region. Nicaragua's decision to sign this document was communicated in a message sent by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Sandinista Front Leadership and Coordinator of the country's Ruling Council to Presidents of the Contadora Group nations.

It is important to settle the region's problems peacefully and as soon as possible in the manner proposed by the Contadora countries. At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government believes that the agreement will only be effective if the United States' Government undertakes the relevant official commitments. In order to achieve this, the US administration ought to sign and ratify a supplementary protocol to the Contadora Act and immediately stop all its aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

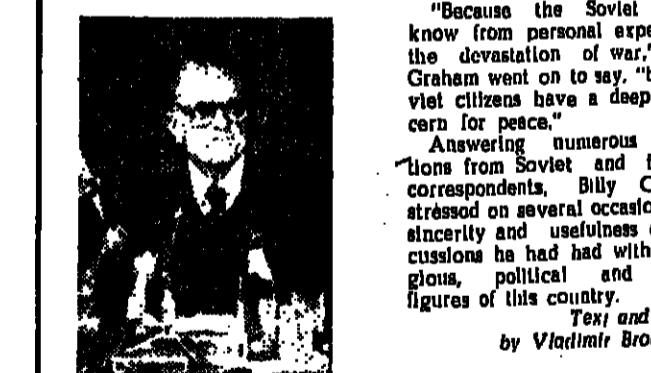


President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch with the Soviet athletes: four times Olympic champion Galina Kulakova (ski) and thrice Olympic champion Alexander Medved (wrestling). They were awarded with Silver Olympic Order at a ceremony in Moscow by the IOC President.

Photo by Igor Ustin

Conference on the fate of our planet

Billy Graham: 'I was impressed by the friendliness of the Soviet people'



Text and photo by Vladimir Brodsky

"Because the Soviet people know from personal experience the devastation of war," Billy Graham went on to say. "The Soviet citizens have a deep concern for peace."

Answering numerous questions from Soviet and foreign correspondents, Billy Graham stressed on several occasions the sincerity and usefulness of discussions he had had with religious, political and public figures of this country.

Taking his proposals that countries should exchange on the conclusion of this agreement and this would mean that the USSR will commit itself, not to use nuclear weapons.

Specialists took note of the fact that weapons have actually declared illegal in one of the countries in Japan, the country which has experienced horrors of nuclear attacks. This is a practical step in development of the anti-nuclear movement to which the US administration ought to support and understand.

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The conference, which was held under the slogan "Peace on Our Planet and for All Who Live on It", was attended by several hundred well-known American and foreign political and public figures representing practically all anti-war organisations in the United States. The delegates unanimously adopted a declaration in which they called for the freezing and reduction of existing nuclear attacks and for complete and universal nuclear disarmament.

Washington. An International Conference on the Fate of the Earth has recently ended in Washington with an appeal to all people of goodwill to double their efforts at preventing nuclear war, and to strengthen detente and good-neighbourly relations between states. The conference, which was held under the slogan "Peace on Our Planet and for All Who Live on It", was attended by several hundred well-known American and foreign political and public figures representing practically all anti-war organisations in the United States. The delegates unanimously adopted a declaration in which they called for the freezing and reduction of existing nuclear attacks and for complete and universal nuclear disarmament.

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Round the Soviet Union

A NEW CENTRE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE CRIMEA. It will be used for international symposiums and courses for environmental protection experts from developing countries in accordance with the UN Environment Protection Programme. The visitors will learn about Soviet experience in forecasting and preventing the human impact on nature.

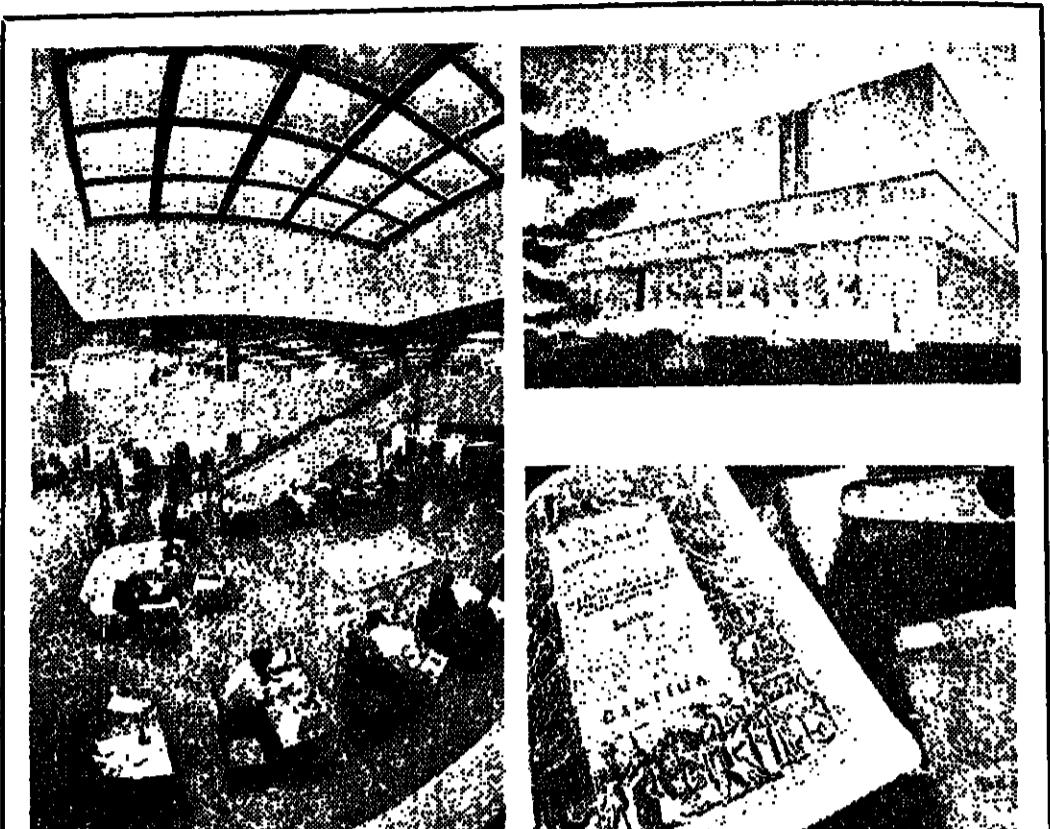
A TRADITIONAL LITERARY FESTIVAL, DEVOTED TO IVAN TURGENEV, THE GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER, HAS BEEN HELD IN OREL (CENTRAL RUSSIA). Guests from many Soviet cities and the inhabitants of Orel assembled on the banks of the Oka River and laid flowers to the monument. They also visited places of interest in the city connected with the creative work of the writer.

FARMS FOR SPOTTED DEER

A new farm for 1,000 Ussuri spotted deer has been set up in the Maritime Territory at the specialized deer breeding state farm Stilnitsky.

At present several such farms necessitated by the fast growth of their herd in the Maritime Territory are being set up in the Far East, the country's main area for raising spotted deer. Some decades ago these animals were nearly exterminated. After the establishment of Soviet power in the area specialized farms began to be set up for breeding these rare inhabitants of the taiga.

Now the state farms have become breeding grounds for Ussuri spotted deer. They will later be sent to live in the Caucasus and Altai.



In the reading-room. ● The library building. ● In the store-house of ancient books.

ALL ABOUT MEDICINE

In the library visited by MNI correspondent Alexander Selyanov one can meet professors, physicians and students. Every day tens of thousands of people visit this library to learn about new developments in modern medical science.

The Moscow Medical Library is the largest not only in the USSR but also in Europe. The three-million-copy stock is constantly growing, books come in from all the Union republics and from 60 foreign countries.

About half of the books are foreign. The anti-

quarian section contains such world medical classics as Harvey, Hippocrates, Galen, Celsius, and Avicenna, as well as first Russian books on medicine, a rather rich collection of papers from universities, medical societies, hospitals and clinics published before the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution. The library also has all medical theses.

The Moscow Medical Library is well known abroad. Its books are often shown and referred to at international medical gatherings.

studies, and plan their activities. For example, there will be studios of young artists, classical music, literature, circus drama, pantomime and clowns, the studio of young musicians, modern music and others.

Of course, all these studios cannot be housed in one club, even if it is big enough. Therefore, mines, for example, will have at their disposal the Theatre on Tuganka where their矿工 performances will be given. The circus studio will get its permanent performances in the circus building on Lenin Hills; young poets and writers will have at their disposal the Central Writers' Club.

In the centre itself, during all this time, an international exhibition of young artists and a Soviet photo-exhibition will be arranged. As for the hosts, about 35,000 people (most of them coming to Moscow from various Soviet cities) will perform at festival concerts.

FROM RESEARCH TO PRACTICE

Scientific and technological progress is the main lever for the intensive development of the country's economy today. The fulfillment of different practical tasks is based, above all, on the development of research into the basic problems of science and technology.

Each new breakthrough in unknown spheres of fundamental research gives rise to a host of practical uses, writes in IZVESTIA Academician Valentin Kopytug, Chairman of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As an example he points to the development of the theory of fast-moving processes (including explosives) by the school of Mikhail Lavrentyev, one of the founders of the Siberian department.

According to the author, industry already uses a host of technologies for processing materials by means of blasts. One of them is the hardening of the working parts of machines and mechanisms used in the mining and the building industries. Two blasting chambers (altogether there will be six of them) that ensure the hardening of 7,000 articles a year are operating at the Novosibirsk switch works. Their service life doubles.

Blast technology helps to obtain bimetallic oil, say, steel with copper coating. In Novosibirsk this technology is used by the "Sibelectrotherm" production association in making furnaces for heat treatment of ores.

Timber industry complexes in Siberia

Another enterprise on timber and wood processing, Timber has been set up in Eastern Siberia. Following the East and Ural-Ulm complexes a new timber industry complex is being developed on the banks of the Buryat River in the Ural-Ulm complex. Its main products are wooden houses for the citizens of Western Siberia, the inhabitants of Kazakhstan and the Far North. Not long ago houses of such houses were built in Gazzil, a city of Uzbekistan that suffered from an earthquake. High-quality sawn timber is readily used by the country's car and carriage-making works.

Woodless technology is introduced at all the stages of procuring and processing wood materials. A hydrolysis plant has been built and operates next to the wood-working plant on sandwood and other raw products: fodder yeast, ethanol and solvents. Fit obtained from pine needles

Ship working on oil wastes

A special ship, the fuel pump of the Azot fueling Company, has been fuelled. Its engines work on treated oil wastes. The ship itself is placed for repairs. It is fitted with some ten tonnes of average always remained in the so-called "dead zones" of fuel.

The pump has been specially designed to pump fuel in dead zones.

Recently it was built and a special platform was built east of the pump to "suck" two platforms at a time. Annually, it saves 7,000 tonnes of fuel.

It is a piece of good luck to find a skeleton of a prehistoric animal. As a rule, scientists reproduce a skeleton like this from separate parts which are sometimes tiny fragments. Not all the ancient animals can be "put together" from separate bones. In this case, scientists are helped by artists. Using designs made by researchers as a guide they make reconstruction drawings for the new exhibition showing life as it was on the planet many millions of years ago.

The documentary story of life in prehistoric times continues outside the Museum's walls. An entire paleontological park has been designed to be located all round the building. Figures of ancient reptiles will be placed in alleys, lawns and in the shade of trees.

The above pictures show some rooms of the Museum.

Superdeep well

In the village of Novovorontsovka, the city of Krivoy Rog in the south of the Ukraine, a super-deep tower designed for drilling a well to the depth of 25 km has been completed.

Taking part in the work on

the well will be more than one hundred and fifty research institutions and industrial enterprises. They are to study the deep structure of the earth's crust and find out the prospects for extracting raw materials.

Gas plants here are extracting gas at depths below 1,000 metres mark. The problem must know what they are found at depths which are lower.

The Krivoy Rog well will reach the mantle, which will be possible to plan the geological prospecting and seismic work and allow to explore the still mysterious region of the Krivoy Rog iron

FORMULA OF HURRICANE

NEW ADHESIVE FOR OPTICAL APPLICATIONS

A new method of joining lenses of optical devices into complex systems has been developed by Soviet engineers. A contact surface is coated with a thin film of silver and subjected to infrared radiation from a certain distance. The formed layer of the adhesive literally welds the two surfaces together without destroying the uniformity of the media at the interface.

The glass parts are deformation-resistant and withstand temperatures up to 500°C and quartz parts of 1,000°C. The method can find many uses where one needs to glue together optically different materials — stained and colourless glasses, quartz, glass and silicon, as well as glass and silicon.

To understand the mechanism of the phenomena, we looked into the laws of thermodynamics, said B. Troshchenko, one of the researchers. A tempest or a tornado represents a collision of air streams with different temperatures accompanied by an intense heat exchange, part of it passing into mechanical energy which twists air layers with great speed. Heat is produced as a result of the friction of air layers. This "hurricane formula" makes possible a precise quantitative evaluation of this complex natural phenomenon.

She brings joy to children

An unusual book, "Friends of Mischiefs", has been issued by the Vilnius Vaga Publishers. The tales were written by Lithuanian craftsman, tale-teller and artist Stasė Samulevičienė and illustrated with photographs of toy animals made by her.

There are always many children, eager to see the "zoo" in glass cases in the small cosy houses in Kaunas where Stasė Samulevičienė lives. Lions and monkeys, wolves and antelopes live peacefully side by side. The artist has devoted over 40 years to her hobby and has made more than 7,000 toys. Many of her compositions illustrate fairy tales and folk legends.

Stasė's animals can be seen in kindergartens, in puppet theatres, in collected fairy tales of which she has published four. Several of her books have come out of the press in Moscow and Prague while her toys travel in trains, diesel ships and airplanes to expositions and fairs. They have been displayed at shows in Moscow and Paris, London and Damascus, Montreal and Berlin. The toy zoo recently earned Stasė Samulevičienė a high award — the Polish order of Smile — which is the world's only award instituted by children for adults who bring joy to them.

RAIN BY ORDER

such experiments. It has already mastered an effective hail-control method. Work is being done to cause snow artificially, dispense supercooled clouds. To control these processes is of great importance for the republic, where about five million tonnes of grapes, fruits and vegetables are grown annually. But the harvest is often threatened by drought, hail and other undesirable natural phenomena.

At present two-thirds of all farmlands of the republic are under the protection of meteorological rockets. Till the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-85) the area protected by meteorologists will increase still more.

The Moldavian experience of active influencing hydro-meteorological processes is used in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, Argentina and other countries.

Places to visit

Castle for dinosaur



Wages raised for miners

The wages of Soviet miners, already the highest in the country, have been raised by one-third. This important social action begun in 1981, will be fully implemented by November 1, 1984.

Miners in the Soviet Union are subject to particular care of both the state and the trade unions since their work still remains difficult despite the high level of mechanization.

The first stage of the increases affected those who work in the most difficult geological conditions in Donets (the Ukraine), Kuznetsk (Siberia) and Vorkuta (north of European Russia). Now another 30 thousand workers in the mining industry, including those who produce shale in the Baltic area, also draw the new wages.

Miners' working week is one of the shortest in the country (two-six-hour days). They retire at 60, ten years earlier than most workers and receive higher old age benefits from the social insurance funds.

All this is done to make work underground as safe as possible. The country's oldest Donetsk coal fields, where the upper seams have been worked out and the miners have to go still deeper, a special equipment has been developed to bring down the temperature and dust content in the pits. A well-staffed rescue service is in operation with 16,000 men. They not only efficiently deal with emergencies but are equally good at preventing them.

The flora of Yakutia

An expedition of American botanists has completed work in Yakutia (Eastern Siberia). For two weeks they studied the unique local flora which does not fear neither 35-degree heat, drought, nor severe -60-degree frost.

The routes which were suggested to American botanists by their Soviet colleagues helped them make a detailed study of the flora of different geographical zones and belts. They discovered for themselves unknown species of Yakutian flora, collected samples for herbarium. American scientists took home the seeds of black currants, acaica and some other plants to see how the "northerners" will behave in southern latitudes.

In a situation when all kinds of tables are told in the West about alleged ill-will towards travellers from abroad, the growing number of visitors shows better than any words do, that there is a growing desire of people to learn the firsthand truth about the USSR.

Foreign travellers can see a lot of things in the Soviet Union. Tourist routes pass now through 147 towns and cities situated in different climatic and natural zones. They include historical and cultural centres, resorts like Sochi and Yalta, as well as preserved towns like Suzdal in Central European Russia or Bukhara in Uzbekistan.

Tourist pays serious attention to developing personal tourism. In 1984 it offered its guests a number of new tours for personal travels, in addition to the traditional ones. They are VIP and T-tours lasting eight days along fixed routes, and a carte-tours based on the travellers' choice.

This year a great number of people are also visiting the USSR not only for recreation, but also for medical treatment. As many as 200 thousand foreigners will stay in Soviet alone, where the resort zone extends for 150 kilometres along the Black Sea coast.

VIEWPOINT

SEPTEMBER 27 IS WORLD TOURISM DAY

Intourist: firsthand truth about the USSR

If I were to summarize my impressions, I would say that the USSR is a vast and beautiful country with rich history and ancient culture, writes G. S. Verma, editor of the Indian magazine "Tourism and Wild Life".



Valentin Lebedev, Intourist's President, confirms this and says that his organization offers 600 routes to foreign travellers. They can travel by bus or by train including one running on the Trans-Siberian railway, by car or by air. He told MNI that they can also ride on horses or camels and one can even walk along special routes.

Before the end of 1984 over five million foreign tourists are expected to visit the Soviet Union. There are more travellers coming from Latin America and South-East Asian countries. With regard to South-East Asia it is a real boom: the number of tourists from that region have more than doubled over the past three years. Italy leads other West European countries. During the past six months the number of tourists from that country has grown by almost 30 per cent over a similar period in 1983. Next come Spain and Denmark with respective growth figures of 26 and 23 per cent.

In a situation when all kinds of tables are told in the West about alleged ill-will towards travellers from abroad, the growing number of visitors shows better than any words do, that there is a growing desire of people to learn the firsthand truth about the USSR.

Foreign travellers can see a lot of things in the Soviet Union. Tourist routes pass now through 147 towns and cities situated in different climatic and natural zones. They include historical and cultural centres, resorts like Sochi and Yalta, as well as preserved towns like Suzdal in Central European Russia or Bukhara in Uzbekistan.

Tourist pays serious attention to developing personal tourism. In 1984 it offered its guests a number of new tours for personal travels, in addition to the traditional ones. They are VIP and T-tours lasting eight days along fixed routes, and a carte-tours based on the travellers' choice.

This year a great number of people are also visiting the USSR not only for recreation, but also for medical treatment. As many as 200 thousand foreigners will stay in Soviet alone, where the resort zone extends for 150 kilometres along the Black Sea coast.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ADOLF ŠAPIRO



Theatre at the age of 25, Šapiro immediately declared his artistic programme in an article, "Youth Theatre vs Youth Theatre" in the magazine "Teatr". In it, the young art director expressed the view that a youth theatre should be regarded as a youth theatre.

It is an important duty of a youth theatre to make children vividly recall each meeting with its art several years later, says Šapiro, recalling Dostoyevsky's belief that good training comes from a good memory of one's childhood.

Reasoning in this manner, Šapiro has devoted a great deal of attention to the repertoire. His debut on the stage of the Riga Youth Theatre was Maxim Gorky's play, "The Last Survivor". The production of the "serious" classic, which was then regarded as a prerogative of adult theatre, provoked a heated discussion which was joined by theatrical workers and teachers. An outcome of this artistic debate is that sixty youth theatres in the country now play Shakespeare, Molière, Dostoyevsky and Chekhov, Gogol and Tolstoy.

Apart from Russian and foreign classics, the Riga Youth Theatre stages Latvian classics, such as Jānis Rainis and Rudolfs Blaumanis. In recent years, the art director has been keen on romantic drama such as "Peer Gynt" by Henrik Ibsen, which the company stages without any abridgement in two nights and "Der Prinz von Homburg" by Heinrich von Kleist. At the moment the latter is only performed by the Riga Youth Theatre. A serious conversation about life and its problems is impossible without modern drama. That is why the theatre has always staged with great pleasure such major masters of Soviet theatre as Alexei Arbuzov and Viktor Rozov, Latvian playwrights like Gunars Friediņš and Pauls Putniņš as well as young authors like Alexander Chervinsky and Ludmilla Petrushevskaya who are highly regarded by the audience.

Yet it is not only the choice of literary material, (and the company is treating this matter very seriously), that accounts for the success of the plays staged by the Riga Youth Theatre whose plays attract people not only from Latvia but also from all over this country. The company also owes its popularity to its theatrical interpretation of the material at a level where all the people involved—the art director, the actors, the artist and the composer—are seeking to find new methods for a more precise expression of a play's message.

Adolf Šapiro says: Genuine art seeks new knowledge. I am a happy man because I work at a theatre where I find it interesting, and where I never cease to be in a process of acquiring new knowledge. This is the main incentive in my art.

Natalya KUROVA

vinyachye", a young pioneers' dance group.

The programme of the festival also includes presentations by amateur film makers and masters of the fine arts.

BITEF GETS OFF THE GROUND

BITEF, an International Theatrical Festival in Belgrade, has opened with performance of the play "Piomman, Piomman!" by the Soviet playwright V. Korotyayev staged by the Lithuanian Youth Theatre.

It will last for fifteen days and members of an authoritative jury and numerous theatre fans are expected to evaluate fifteen plays by actors from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, the Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

The Vilnius Youth Theatre which is representing the Soviet Union will embark on a tour of Yugoslav cities after the festival.

Bulgarian amateurs demonstrate art in Moscow

All the types of art have been included in the programmes of the Second Festival of the Bulgarian Amateur Art now going on in Moscow.

The event, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, features companies and ensembles well known both in Bulgaria and abroad—the chamber choir and the Shop folk dance and song ensemble from Sofia, a poetry and prose recital company from Pleven, a pop group Trayana from Stara Zagora, a puppet theatre from Plovdiv and others. Bulgarian children's art will be represented by a children's choir "The Danube Waves" and "Se-

venyache", a young pioneers' dance group.

Besides Peking, the artists will perform in Hangzhou and other Chinese cities.

Soviet artists perform in Peking

Soviet artists are currently touring Peking. 1,500 spectators who gathered at the Peking's Remain theatre showed great interest in performances by the Bolshoi ballet duet, Natalya Basmantsova and Irak Mukhamadov, singers H. Kranna and Kh. Kasimova, pianist N. Denitsina, violinist A. Vinogradov and others. Their programmes feature works by Russian and Soviet composers, modern and classical music as well as works by Chinese composers.

The Vilnius Youth Theatre which is representing the Soviet Union will embark on a tour of Yugoslav cities after the festival.

Mosfilm Studios have just released "The Shining World", a film based on Alexander Grin's novel about a flying man. Director—Bulat Mansurov. Cast: Tilt Harm, People's Artist of the Estonian SSR, Ida Liepa, Soviet Ballet soloist, and others.



Vietnamese exhibition

An exhibition, "Ancient and Modern Art of Vietnam", has been mounted at the Moscow



"Shepherd With a Horn". 20th century.

GROWING AUDIENCES AT THEATRES

A new season has started at Soviet theatres after the summer break for tours and holidays. According to Yevgeny Zaitsev, Deputy USSR Minister of Culture, there has been a five-million increase in the number of audiences since 1960.

The country's professional theatres, of which there are 614 at the moment, annually give a total of 280 thousand performances attended by more than 120 million spectators. So far as theatre attendance is concerned, the Soviet Union is the world's leading nation.

Incentives for the growth of the audiences include many interesting plays staged by the



Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12a Suvorovsky Blvd). The display was brought from the Museum of Fine Arts in Hanoi, a major centre for study and popularizing national art of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Its exhibits have been shown in Soviet museums on several occasions. This time Moscow will see over 180 items of sculpture, wood carving and painting.

A big section of the exhibition shows unique works of the traditional Vietnamese art—monumental sculpture and plastic art—of the 18th and 19th centuries.

BUSINESS

COULTRONICS' JUBILEE

It is fifteen years since Coultronics set up its first business contacts with the Soviet Union. A MW correspondent was told by the French firm's President and Director-General Gwennolé Dorange. The first links were set up with the FTO Medexport, which bought instruments for telecommunications, including those for broadcasting, including milking cows.

We later supplied equipment to hematology and biochemistry. Coultronics also exports to the USSR research technologies for steel works, agronomy and soil science, oceanography, pneumatics, electronic computers, etc.

Our annual turnover in trade with the USSR is more than ten billion francs. The annual growth rates are of about 15

Technology serving peace and progress'

This is the motto of the international engineering fair now open in Brno, Czechoslovakia, the 26th time. It shows best samples of machines, instruments and equipment used in engineering branches of several countries.

The Soviet Union is a permanent and traditional participant in Brno fairs. This year it sent about 1,000 exhibits to the fair. MW was told by Nikolai Zilberman, a senior consultant at the USSR Foreign Relations Administration of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They produce leading enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Soviet cities. The key products of this year's show is earthmoving and road-building equipment and mechanization for roads. Our country's best road-making machines have been sent to Brno.

The stand of the production division of the Moscow electrical lamp plant shows a number of cathode-ray tubes, photoelectric instruments, lasers and in the national economy in medicine and colour television complete with video recorder costs only 3.5 roubles.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Metropole Hotel); 25, 26, 27—"Any Day Tickets", a parody performed by Vadim Vinokur.

Opera Hall at the Central Hotel (146 Leningsky Prospekt); 27—"The Albee Fiasco" performed by the Stern Ensemble, Yakutskaya Yelena.

These matches open the 39th USSR championship.

BANDY

Olympiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira); 25—Cup 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.); 28—Moscow Torpedo vs Moscow Spartak; 7 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.); 26 and 28—Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

CHESS

Hall of Columns, House of the Union (1 Pushkinskaya St.); 25-28—World Chess Match.

1-2. Anatoly Karpov (USSR).

3-4. Gari Kasparov (USSR).

5th and 7th games are to be played on September 28.

ICE HOCKEY

Hall of Columns, House of the Union (1 Pushkinskaya St.); 25-28—Central Army Club vs

WEATHER

September 25-28

Warm weather with occasional rainfalls. Night temperatures will be 8°-13°C and 14°-19°C during the day. In the south east of Moscow Region it will stand at +22°C. S and SW wind, 3-7 mps.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

Trolleybus 28. Fare 15 kopeks.

Contacts and contracts

In Moscow an extraordinary session of the permanent CMEA commission on cooperation in transport has come up with suggestions for further intensification of transport operations, consolidation of mutual transport relations, technical reconstruction and modernization of Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Z. Nurilov has received S. Yamamura, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with whom he discussed some questions involved in the Soviet-Japanese cooperation including fishing and fisheries.

More than one thousand exhibits are being shown at an exhibition organized by Vostok-Intorg in the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator. The volume of Soviet goods supplied to Mongolia is constantly increasing so is their range.

A regular batch of machine tools manufactured in the Soviet Union will this year go to Sweden. Over a period of nearly twenty years, the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Stan-kolport has sold its Swedish partners nearly 3.5 thousand machine tools, including some numerically controlled.

SOVINCENTR

The Centre for International Trade invites you to Days of Azerbaijani Cuisine to be held here from September 25 to October 10.

Mercury restaurant and the Atrium and Mall bars will offer you, with exceptional Oriental hospitality, the pick of Azerbaijani cuisine. Moreover, from 9 o'clock p.m. the restaurant will entertain you with the Gulyasian floor show.

Come to us to enjoy Oriental pleasures!

For further information please dial 253-27-80 or 251-27-63

Address: Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment

SUPPLIES FROM BUDAPEST

Soviet people, particularly women, know well the names of such French firms as Oreal, Lancome, Christian Dior, Nina Ricci and some others whose products are all sorts of perfumes, scents and cosmetics. There is a growing interest in trade with the USSR among the French producers who specialize in this area, and therefore more new names are appearing on the Soviet market. A short while ago, Soviet specialists were introduced to another firm, Well, which produces perfumes. This acquaintance took place at the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Well is the seventeenth biggest in the perfume sales throughout the world, said Hubert Nicolas, Well's Exports Director who addressed the Soviet specialists. Our products are exported to many countries, including some socialist—Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland. We naturally would like to see our perfume exported to the Soviet Union. We have brought here the entire range of our perfumery for women and for men. We would like particularly to point out our new product—the perfume Bambu which we launched last August.

It should be mentioned that after the 1917 Socialist Revolution in Russia, Well established business contacts with the USSR to buy Soviet fur and other things. However, these ties were disrupted by World War II. We hope that this meeting in Moscow will help us to resume our cooperation.

The Budapest radio engineering plant has been supplying its products to their Soviet customers through Videoton and Budavox. Several days ago the Soviet side took delivery of the ten millionth pair of tape-recorder sound heads and the two million film-pulling mechanism.

The plant began its deliveries in the mid-1970s. In 1976 it supplied 10 thousand film-pulling mechanisms, in 1984—500,000 of them and two million pairs of recorder heads costing 23.5 million roubles.

The Budapest radio engineering plant also sells to the USSR multichannel tape-recorders and radiotelephones. The export of radiotelephones has grown by 150 times with the last 20 years and will exceed 30 million roubles in 1985. There is a network of specialized centres for maintaining the equipment.

Philately

The All-Union Philatelic Society has sent six collections of stamps to the "Australia-84" international exhibition in Melbourne. This is the first expo being mounted in Australia under the auspices of the International Philatelic Federation (IPF).

The Melbourne show will feature Soviet col-

lections from Odessa, Leningrad and Moscow, as well as two collections from postal history (starting from the 18th century) of Estonia and Latvia.

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a stamped envelope dedicated to the exhibition.

The guests are offered traditional national food like pilaf, fragrant soups, shish kebab, dolma—stuffed vine leaves, and much more. The Azerbaijani sultane is particularly exquisite and has inimitable taste and aroma which come from all sorts of herbs and spices—basil, cinnamon, cloves, pimento, paprika, dill, mint and others. The guests are also invited to taste Azerbaijani wines and brandies.

It has become something of a tradition with the Intourist to hold ten-day celebrations of national cuisines, said Viktor Chernenko, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism. This year, we have asked our guests to taste the delicacies cooked by chefs from Uzbekistan and Moldavia.

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